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RELIGIOUS.

For the Recorder & Telegrap! THE MISSIONARY CAUSE. ER SOLEMN OBLIGATIONS TO SUPPORT ARISING FROM THE SUFFERINGS AND DEATH OF JESUS CHRIST.

(Continued.)

god was pleased to condition our satuation repentance and faith, and no one will the gift without performing the condi-He might have communicated the of the gospel by a volition of mind, but as not his pleasure; he chose to do it by means, and men are the honored in-He permits them to work with

he godlike act of dispensing mercy, and grow into a moral similitude. An inig similitude is to be expected from gag with him. Being so much with him,ing so much of him, has a tendency to pro-

is effect. tis so in other cases. Can we labor with a being who is exalted and good, without inplating his character? and can we conate without being affected? can we labor such a person in acts of mercy, without ng merciful? or in acts of holiness, withowing holy. God may have made man astrument of his power and goodness in the ersion of sinners, in order to make him er, and therefore happier; thereby furnishnew instance of his benevolence. scriptural to suppose that the Lord makes er communications of his character to those work with him, and causes all his goodness frequently to pass before them. John, 21-23. The nearer we get to the founthe purer and more unfailing the stream. Missionary exertion is not a human device. a heaven-born object, which both the life Saviour and the word and providence of abundantly prove. Perhaps we err, in afficiently considering the full magnitude nature of the object which includes the afof another world, and, in its effects, runs with eternity. An object so vast in its are, and so interminable in its consequences. ght not to be expected to be accomplished in nent, and its fruits become immediately est of magnitude. These require multiplied s, ceaseless perseverance, and much time. an object of this description has been nced by those who slumbered in the dust out seeing any fruit of their labors, or cerspect of success. And why should more cted in the missionary object? which very different magnitude and duration. reat and arduous as it is, it has advantarall other objects. For the most part, objects partially fail, they fail aito-If this object succeed at all, it will acceeded greatly, for it will have produd an incalculable benefit, and richly rerated the Christian for all his labor, and ses. If a single sinner is converted, the nent will have laid out his time and talgood account, (for such is our Saviour's on of the worth of the soul) and it can-

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ing will shew. then a single Aboriginal, or Hindoo, or entot, or Jew, is the fruit of missionary efth, the effort has accomplished much, as God ates and views things, and also as Angels he subject, among whom it is the occasion But is it to be supposed that olitary instances of conversion, if nothing ebe the immediate fruit, are the full result sionary effort? Can it, in the nature of s, be supposed to end here? Has the coninfluence? and no children nor parents relations, nor acquaintance, on which to rt his influence? Is it not reasonable to ose that the seed sown will spring up and should each native convert be the s of making one convert a year, in twenty ars the number of converts would exceed the tion of this state. Converte become nareachers and teachers, and understanding unguage & prejudices of their countrymen, e to adapt their operations to the exigenthe case with almost certain success. en also are instructed in the way of life, hildren are very apt teachers of children. nts are sometimes instructed by children, end an ear to them which would be turned thers. Parents have sometimes received hint, a lasting impression from the lips ir offspring, out of whose mouths God and frequently does, ordain strength. It mingly impossible, that missionary efforts Will David Brown's conversion end ,-did his sister's conversion end with How often is it the case, that when one family becomes serious, others in it beeso; or when two or three in a village be-

said of that instrument, that the world is

the better for his having lived in it. That

has not lived in vain; as the great day of

od's truth is powerful, and his word will not un unto him void. such would be the just reasoning in relation ionary efforts, and such the well groundpes derived from them, even if nothing of uence had been effected up to this time, his not by any means true. Has nothing done at the Society Islands, a few years buried in superstition, but now resplenin Christian graces? Has nothing at the Sandwich Islands, and in India? ig in the West India Islands? Nothing western wilderness, where the happiest modes is in operation to civilize the la-

pious, many in that village become pious?

say that nothing has been effected by missionary exertion, we prove that we know nothing, or misrepresent things. Much has been done, much more than could have been expected from the magnitude and nature of the undertaking; -much more than the venerable Worcester lived to witness, who yet always saw enough to strengthen his hands and encourage his neart. Missionary efforts have brought out the fact, that thed approves of them, for he has blessed and prospered them. This is no small point gained, and speaks a language not to be misunderstood-onward, onward.

Under these circumstances, and with these facts before our eyes, it would be weak, it would be wicked, to despond, to doubt, to relax. If the work were not commenced, if the Christian, impressed with the duty of imparting his hopes to the benighted heathen, and desirous of discharging this duty, had to rely on his individual effort, he might be at a loss how to proceed, and be comparatively justified in doing nothing. But the case is quite otherwise. Numerous Societies have been organized, and the united efforts of many Christians are in operation under the superintendence of a wise and pious Board of Directors, who, from past experience, are able to pursue the object to the best advantage. Wise and pious missionaries are already located, and many obstacles to a diffusion of the truth are already removed; so that, every year, missionaries labor with accumulated pow-

They are men of learning as well as piety, and hold a high place in the esteem of those who are able and willing to appreciate their merits; men for the most part, whose talents would have commanded eligible stations at home, and who would have adorned and edified any church. They were drawn into the service by no worldly object, and are discharging its duties from no worldly motives. It is the inference which they draw from the scene on Calvary, it is the perishing condition of their fellow creatures,-it is the hope of being instrumental of saving them from destruction, and securing to them happiness beyond the grave, which induces them to give up forever friends and home with all their endearments and com-

forts, and plant themselves on Pagan shores. But they know that in all they have done, they but faintly imitate their divine Master; and shat, if their labors are severe and angerous, exposing them to hardships, privations and death, it is all no more than what befel the Lord of gbry, in pursuing the same benevolent purpose. Christians at home ought to rejoice, that mer are found qualified to carry the everlasting gospel to heathen lands, & who are willing to surrenter for this object almost every thing which sceemed desirable and valuable. They act wisely, when they avail themselves of the exsting opportunity of doing great and everlasts good to their fellow creatures in distant aids, before their feet stumble on the dark mountains, and their probationary state is clos-to forever. (To be concluded.)

INTERESTING BIOGRAPHY.

We have rarely met with a more interesting biogranical sketch, than of the late Rev. Dr. MILNE, forrmerly missionary to Malacca, contained in the Lonon Evangelical Magazine for November. The facts vere communicated chiefly by Mr. Wm. Dawson, his utimate friend, in a letter dated Cape Town, English Colony in South Africa, April 11, 1823. A few were added by the Rev. Dr. Philip, of the same station.

Mr. Milne was born in 1785. His father dying while he was a child, he became dependent on a relative, who was very attentive to the temporal concerns of his family, but whose example proved very pernicious to the morals of our friend. At a very early age Mr. Milne was put to service. He soon manifested a talent for wit and satire, and prided himself on excelling in coining new oaths. He was so much given to quarrelling and fighting, that he became a terror to all around him, was distinguished by the name Satan. When between twelve and thirteen years of age, being in the service of a farmer in Rhynie, he one evening entered the barn where he and his fellow servants slept, and found John Dat prayer. As the relative before mentioned prided himself on his witty scoffs at those who manifested a regard to vital religion, he made himself merry with the thoughts of having an opportunity of holding up this individual to ridicule; but on his bed he reflected, if such a soher young man as John D—need to pray, how much more such a blasphemer as I! These reflections brought him to his knees to cry for mercy. Every one was now surprised at his sedateness: he put off his habit of swearing; dreaded every approach to falsehood; became peaceable and obliging, and attentive to every thing entrusted to him. He often spent hours in secret prayer among his fleecy impanions—the sheep. He left Rhynie for Gartley, where he became acquainted with A. S., a pious man, whose religious instruction and family worship he attended every evening. He began to delight in reading religious books, always carrying one with him when he went with the cattle to the pasture. At this early period, his remarks were often striking and impressive. A young woman, a sister of his master's, stated, that while he was living with her brother, she had often observed that he retired from the family a considerable time before he went to bed, and determining to trace him to the place of his resort, she found him earnestly engaged in prayer for her conversion. She added, that she was so mischievous as to cast some water upon him. He

dian, viz. by making him a Christian. If we very mildly said, "Poor Charlotte, and do you own industry, in the course of four years he never pray? O woman, think, now is the time to pray with success." She said, "I shall never "Well," he replied, "the time is hastening when you must pray but how awful will it be if your first prayer be to the rocks and hills to fall upon you, and hide you from the face of the Lamb." She old me she should never forget his words and anner. He attended the preaching of the ospel at C—and H—, and was an attentive and devo-tional hearer. Such was the change wrought in his outward conduct that even the careless world bore testimony in his favor.

He was apprenticed to Mr. R. in the parish learn the business of a housecarpenter. His master was surprised at his dexterity, and declare othat he could trust him with all he had. Upon being interrogated by a pious character on the state of his family with regard to religion, he said that his men in general, like himself, were indifferent to it, ry may require.' but that one apprentice (maning Mr. Milne)

was determined to be religious.

A gentleman, who was overseer of General Huy's estate during Mr. Nilne's apprenticeship, once sent him a card of invitation to a harvest-supper and ball; sating, that although he did not approve of bals in general, yet as he had invited none but respectable persons he thought there could be no harm in the evening's amusement. Mt Milne acknowledged his attention, but decared he could not feed the vanity of the mind, and estrange it from God; adding, 'when I have got nothing to do for eternity, then I willattend your supper and ball.' This answer truck the gentleman so forcibly, that he would have been glad to have excused himself from being present, and never after attended such assemblies.

For some time before his mind was directed to the missionary work, he taught in Sabbath schools. He often complained of his unfitness for the office of teacher, but he was nevertheless greatly esteemed in that capacity. His addresses to the children wire uncommonly interesting, and highly calcuated to arrest attention and produce conviction. On one occasion, speaking of the folly of putting off the care of the soul to a future time, he said, What, if the time you fix apon should be the lay after your death-or months, yea, years after your state is fixed for eternity; how will this torture your minds h everlasting burnings? O, be persuaded that Satan tempts you to delay, that he may work your everlasting destruction. The Spirit of God determines of everlasting ruin. Many now wailing and gnashing their teeth in the burning lake, no really love him or not? doubt once resolved, fat at a future time they would mind religion in earnest; but before that time arrived, they were arrested by death and hurried unprepared into the presence of On another occasion, speaking of the causes of neglect of alvation, he said, "Can

you suppose that religion will rob you of pleathey knew and embraced Christ and his salva-Once speaking of the madness of such tion." as gave up their minds to the world and sin, he said, "How you debase your immortal what shall I do when I am robbed of all these enjoyments? The time is hastening when you shall see all on which you depend for happiness enveloped in fames; then what will have to live upon through eternity? no wonder you dread death, jugment, and eternity. O learn to live upon God himself! then in the wreck of worlds you can say "I have lost nothng." He was in the habit of praying with those whom he visited, often conversing with them on the concerns of their souls. He often exhorted, even with tears, and prayed with his relative, already alluded to, and charged me, the last time I saw him, saying, "Oh! for the Lord's sake, attend to my poor ---, visit

him-pray with him-the Lord may yet have mercy upon him." He longed for the salvation of the heathen out he hesitated to join in the missionary work, earing his unfitness. He spent many nights in prayer, that God would show him the path f duty-he set apart times of fasting and prayer for divine instruction. Would to God that all who embark in the missionary work were as much concerned to have their call to it clearly ascertained. Mr. Milne obtained so full a conviction of his call to this great work, that no discor ement could deter him from offering himse a candidate for missionary labor, willing to fill the meanest office in pro-

noting the conversion of the heathen. When he was proceeding to Gosport, to en-ter upon his studies, he remarked, "What a wonder am I to myself! Surely the Lord has magnified the riches of his grace to me above any of the fallen race. You know what a mischievous youth I was. Surely I have the greatest cause to sing, 'Oh to grace how great

Among other questions put to him, on his pplication to be sent to Gosport, he was asked how long he had revolved the subject in his mind, and what was the reason he did not apply sooner? In answer to these questions he replied, "that it had been matter of serious nsideration with him for four years, and that he had been all that time endeavoring to make a provision for his widowed mother and his sisters. In pursuance of this design, by his

procured on a long lease a piece of ground sufficient to feed two cows; on this ground he built a house, doing all the mason's and carpenter's work with his own hands; enclosed a sufficient quantity for a garden, and purchased the cows and the other stock necessary for this humble establishment. I know not which most to admire, in this instance, his concern for the honor of religion, his filial affection, or the high notions he had of the duties of a missionary. "If I leave my mother and sisters the provided for," said he, "the cause of missions. will be reproached, through my conduct, in a foreign land and separated from her. Should I ever be tempted to doubt my call to the missionary work, this consideration may add to these doubts; and the distraction this reflection might occasion, may interrupt my labors, and prevent me from being able to devote myself so entirely to God, as my duties as a missiona-

On his first appearance for examination before the Committee at Aberdeen, which used to meet at the house of our estimable Chairman, Dr. Ross, Mr. Milne's first appearance was so rustic and unpromising, that a worthy Member of the Committee took me aside, and expressed his doubts whether he had the necessary qualifications for a missionary; adding, that he could not recommend him as a missionary, but that he would have no objections to join in recommending him to go as a servant admit any thing to be harmess that tended to to a mission, provided he would be willing to engage in that capacity. At the suggestion of my worthy friend, I desired to speak with him Having stated to him the objection which had been made, and asked him whether he would consent to the proposal; he replied, without hesitation, and with the most significant and animated expression of countenance, "Yes, sir, most certainly; I am willing to be

any thing so that I am in the work. To be a hewer of wood, and a drawer of water,' is too great an honour for me when the Lord's house building!"

The question being put to him by one of the Committee (probably with a view to ascertain his sentiments), whether a young man could have a call from God to engage in such a work, unless his heart were full of a dent love to the Saviour; he made the following reply. "I cannot say, Sir, what it may be with others; but if my eall to the missionary work is to be decided by such a state of mind as you have described, I have no hesitation in saying, that I have not yet been called to that work. no rapture, and when I compare the state of the mind not to loiter a moment on the brink my heart with the character of the Saviour, I am often tempted to question whether I yet

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

The Church of Christ, under the pastoral care of the Rev. JAMES BENNET, Masbro', near Rotherlam, (England) having addressed letters to the Churches of Christ in the I-lands of Borabora, Raieta and Eimea. sure-it will, indeed, make you despise those in the Pacific, received answers to the same, of a very vain pleasures that estrange the heart from interesting character. They were drawn up by native God, and end in misery-but I dure appeal to Christians, and afterwards translated. The following all that have experienced the power of relig- is from the Church of Christ in Borubora, under the ion, if ever they tasted true pleasure before | pastoral care of the Rev. J. M. ORSMOND, Missionary

Monday, April 15, 1822.—Our very dear friends of the church of Christ in England We are made acquainted with the letter you sent us, and are rejoicing that we are prayed souls! you rise no ligher than brutes; think, for by you. We are praising the Lord that our savage customs are done away. been hurled from their roots. The reign of Jesus is a good reign indeed: no longer do the great and lesser mountains echo with voices of refugees sought for sacrifice: children are no more strangled-no more are they strung together through one car and out of the other, and drawn along the sea shore. Our women no longer suffer death for eating food made sa-We have done with worshipping rotten bread fruit, crabs, centipedes, birds, sharks, little fish, the Too (a piece of wood,) scarlet feathers, as a god for us. The eyes are beginning to open; we seem to know a little; it s not very much: we know but dimly-we know as a thing that is seen and then lost again. We are praying to our God, and are vigilantly attending to his word. We are delighted in our teacher whom you have sent to us. We covet earnestly the words he delivers to us; and will you not compassionate us in this extreme part .- Write again to us: we pray that no evil customs may grow amongst us our ugly and unsightly customs may be cast a-It is our real desire. Some of us are making progress with our dwelling houses. are making oil for the Society in England. We are praying to God the Spirit, that we may truly believe. Perhaps our faith is now only in our teeth. Perhaps our pleasure and belief is only in our ears. Perhaps our hearts have not been pierced with the pain of true repentanceunto life.

We have a load on our hearts; evil obstinately grows. We desire however a different We are praying that the neck of our sin may be broken, and that we may fully know the love of Jesus to us. He is the sacrifice for removing sin. Let us not be again sinners; let us not be stained again with human blood; let us not turn again, eat our vomit, roll again in our mire of filth, that our heart, and that the whole man may be fully cleaned by Jehovah the Spirit. It is not by might nor by power, but by Jehovah, that the dark and filthy heart can be made good again. Faith is not general amongst us. Here and there one; one part is regarding every vice, and will not cast away their sin. But we are praying to Jesus that he turn them also-

their face and heart too. We feel a love toward you. Let not our faith fail-let not yours. Let not our land be overgrown again with evillet not yours. May the church in Borabora be as the tree by the river side, and may yours be flourishing.

Though we meet not in this world, may we

meet before Jesus with great joy, with the white robe made white in the blood of the Son of God. May you who dwell in Britain, be saved by the true God in your vigilance concerning the word of Jesus our Lord, and our eternal Saviour. Write to us again, that we may know your words.

Pray for us, that Jehovah the Spirit may have mercy on us. May we all be saved by Jesus Christ. (Signed) KING MAI.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF THE POW-ER OF DIVINE GRACE.

A remarkable instance of the power and sovereignty of Divine grace, in the conversion of Mr. Morgan Howell, of Cardiganshire, Wales, under the ministry of the Rev. W. Cradock. A gentleman, who lived near where he preached, when he visited that country, was particularly inimical to his doctrine and preaching. He ridiculed him in his conversation, and made a mock of him in verses which he published, and opposed his ministry by all means. It so fell out, by God's purpose, that once, when Mr. Cradock was preaching in the open field, (the place where he meant to speak being not able to contain his hearers,) Mr. Morgan Howell, which was the gentleman's name, got together a foot-ball play, in order to interrupt Mr. Cradock, and went so far as to endeavour to strike the ball against him; but being prevented, and failing, he so sprained his ancle, that he could not move, and was thus compelled to hear the sermon, which was overruled by God to his conversion; and as an evidence of its reality, he took Mr. Cradock to his house, received him whenever he came into the country, and, at length, became himself a eacher of the truth of Jesus, and established the first church of believers in his neighbourhood.—London Boptist Mag.

Mining to the Acres of the Sphillips of the HAPPY DEATH OF A MADAGASCAR.

The king of Madagascar having sent several youths to England for education in the useful arts, they arrived in April 1821. Five of them were soon after sent to Manchesser, where, while learning the tousiness of their sovereign, they were placed under the superintendance of the Rev. Dr. Clunic. One of these was named Dringre. Some account of his character and the circumstances of his death, may be found below, for which we are indebted to the Missionary Chronicle.

Dr. Ciunic, in a funeral sermon occasioned by his death, observes, that long before his illness, various circumstances concurred to show that he was under the influence of divine teaching. He was remarkable for his great reverence during the seasons of worship of God, public and private, and for his close attention to the sermons he heard, of which he was afterwards able to give a good account -He also discovered an ardent love to the Bible, which he has been known to call for, when it was proposed to entertain him with other books; and, on the Lord's day, he was unwilling to read any thing else.

Notwithstanding he had a constitution extremely delicate, he enjoyed tolerable health till a few weeks before his death. He then appeared very weak and languid, and his habitual cough became more troublesome. is one morning seized, while in school shivering and fainting. Soon after this he kept his bed, & the symptoms became alarming.

About this time he said to a friend, "I am sinner: not an outward sinner only, but a sinner in heart and in thought; but expect forgiveness through the sacrifice of Christ."

When Dr. C. asked him "whether he loved God?" he modestly replied, "I hope I do: and "he chiefly desired a new heart, that he might serve God more, and go to heaven when he died." When asked whether his mind had been impressed by any particular sermon, he referred to one preached by Mr. Priddie, a few weeks before throne of grace, that we may ob-

tain mercy," &c.

The 55th Psalm was read to him, and he particularly noticed the first verse: "Give ear to my prayer, O God, and hide not thyself from my supplication;" and he seemed to make the petition his own. At another time he said, "he had prayed God to teach him-that he was ignorant of God and his ways-that he had a proud heart against God-and that the Holy pirit must teach him the way of salvation.

When Dr. C. conversed with him on the 53d of Isaiah which he had learned by heart, he endeavored to ascertain how far he understood it. He then clearly stated, that "Christ was rejected by men, died for our sins, and was accounted guilty by man." And at another time he said, "he knew it was his duty to keep God's commandments, but that he had not perfectly kept them;" but added, "he hoped to satisfy God's justice by Jesus Christ."

After this, he was occasionally delirious; but his roving, as well as his lucid thoughts, clearly discovered the state of his mind. Mrs. Clunie said to him, " Do you know me, Drinave ?" Taking hold of her hand, he replied, "Yes, My Mother!"—a name she well deserved, and which she will not soon forget.

Dr. C. asked him, in one of his lucid intervals, what he particularly wished for Rolin, and his other young friends from Madagascar? He instantly said, "Be good boys, and have

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new hearts." May his last, his dearest wish be mercifully granted!

In the evening, he desired to see a friend who had often visited him, to whom he said, Tell me-tell me." Several things were named, but nothing was right, till one said, "About Jesus and heaven?" "Yes!" he exclaimed, with great earnestness, "that's what I The 55th of Isaiah was read, after which he said, "That's good—that's very good;" and his mind seemed much engaged in

After this, he roved much about "going"-"home"—and "heaven;" and his last words were, "I want to go to Jesus." After a very restless night, he slept for two hours; and a woke coughing. I was sent for in haste, and found him in the act of suffocation. I took hold of his hand, and he endeavored to close his hand in mine—he could do it but imperfecty-it was the last embrace-the grasp of death: his happy spirit fled from the embrace of a friend on earth, I have no doubt, to that of a friend in heaven!

This dear youth, having been taught, as we trust, of God, the value of his own soul, often expressed his concern for the people of Madagascar. In a letter written to tutor, January 2d, 1824, after thanking him for his kind care and instruction, he says, "I hope that when we return to our native try, we shall find them in a better state than they were in before. Oh! that God would change their minds, and turn their hearts to listen & to recieve the word of God with gladness when the faithful servants of God speak to them the word of truth. Oh! that God, by his Holy Spirit, may open their dark minds to understand his word; and I hope that, when we go back again, we shall not only tell them the pleasant things which we saw, but also tell them the word of God which we heard from this happy land." And a few days before his death. when a person asked, "Should you like to get he replied, "Yes: I should like to tell my brothers and sisters, and my mother, who was very sick when I was in Madagascar, what God has done for me."

> For the Recorder & Telegraph. TRACT SOCIETIES.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-The following facts may not be unacceptable to your readers, especially such of them as are members of the American Tract Society, and may be present at the proposed meeting on the 11th instant. They are the results reported in May last, and are collected from the "Proceedings of the first ten years of the American Tract Society," just published.

Rel. Tract Societies	tuted	series	issued.
N. York Episcopal	1810	1	1
New-York	1812	192*	1,561,744
Evangelical (at Boston)	1813	31	466,000
American	1814	169	4,217,000
Philadelphiat	1815	52	1,300,000
Baltimore	1816	62	330,413
Hartford	1816	57	376,237
New-York, Methodist	1817	43	200,000
Baltimore Fem. Epis.	1817	44	200,000
Baptist Gen. Wash, city!	1824		
N. Y. State (Albany);	1824		

Since May, the operations of the American and the New-York Religious Tract Societies, have been essentially increased. The American Tract Society has published since May 1. nearly 700,000 Tracts; making the whole number published, about 4,900,000. New-York Society has published in the same period, not far from 300;000 Tracts, making he whole number published about 1,850,000. Both Societies have, within the past year, improved the quality of paper and the style of printing, inserted engravings on a large part of their publications, and commenced a new series of Children's Books. Of the latter, the American Society has now printed 15, and the New-York Society more than 30. The American Tract Society has stereotyped nearly one third of its Tracts, and the New-York Society a much larger proportion of theirs. The American Society has about 550 life members: 12 members by annual subscription; more than 400 Auxiliaries, of which about 60 are west of the Alleghany; and 125 Depositories, in 19 different States. The New-York Society has about 70 life members, and about 350 members by annual subscription; the former constituted by a donation of \$20, the latter by a donation of \$2. It has a few Auxiliaries, and no Depositories, it is believed, except in the city of New-York. The Female Branch of the New York Society, has about 25 life members, constituted by a donation of \$10; and 500 annual subscribers of fifty cents or more.

* These 192 Tracts, of which 28 were out of print in May last, comprise 1800 pages; the 119 issued by the American Society comprise more than 22,000 pages; the Tracts published at New-York, being on an average much shorter. Besides these 192, the New-York Society has 15 Tracts in French, and 9 in Spanish. About haif of the English series published at New-York, is contained in the publications of the Aperican Society, is now merged in the American

day School Union; These Societies were formed in February last, nd each of them is supposed to have published no. far rom 20 Tracts.

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

" The wind bloweth where it listeth, and we hear the sound thereof, but cannot tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit." Jesus Christ.

Philosophers may reason—Skepticks may deny— Bigots may murmur—Infidels may deride, and the united wisdom of this world may attempt to find out the way, and the mind of the Spirit, but all their noise and strife are vain. God is carrying on a work of grace and mercy in the earth. His Holy Spirit in secret whispers, like the gentle zephyr, is operating silently, powerfully; in the hearts of sinners, and transpeople for his praise. And notwithstanding wicked forming them into the image of Christ, and preparing a men and seducers wax worse and worse, yet "The se-cret of the Lord's with them that fear him, and he will show them his covenant."

Amidst the darkness and gloom of this moral wilderness, how cheering is the light of life; and while Satan and his emissaries are endeavouring to under-mine the foundation of the Christian's hope, and obstruct the progress of light and truth, how blessed is the assurance, that the almighty energies of the Holy Ghost can, and will, repovate this ruined world, an

Let such then, as have experienced the bright rising of the Sun of Righteousness in their hearts, and on whom the Holy Spirit has descended with his trans-

forming power, supplicate the "Father of lights," to extend the triumphs of his grace. For he "will be sought unto by the house of Israel to do these things for them." "None but Jesus can do helpless sinners good;" and none but the Holy Spirit can "take of the things of Jesus" and make them manifest to the soul. The duty of prayer and labour, belongs to creatures; the power to bless belongs to God, and blessed be his name, he has said, He is more willing to give us the help of his Spirit, than we are to ask him for it .-

REVIVAL IN CEYLON.

We mentioned, in our last, the animating fact, that the Island of Ceylon, as many as 80 individuals had recently obtained hope of pardon and acceptance through the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Some particulars concerning the revival are contained in the following letter from one of the female missionaries at that station, to the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer.

ODDOOVILLE, Jaffna, March 23, 1824. You have no doubt wondered at the goodness of God o us so unworthy, and you will wonder still more when you hear that he has lately poured out his Spirit, so that we have seen nearly every individual connected with our station inquire, "what shall I do to be saved. work commenced at Tillapally, about two months ago; then at Oodooville, Manepy, Panditerripo and Batticotta. In the boarding schools, study has been laid aside for many days together, and laborers have in some instances, been released from their employments It has appeared to us a great work, and we see no evidence that it is at an end. At our stations, those who have appeared well, generally appear to be going forward and there are occasionally, new instances of a wakening—some among the school masters, and a few others from without, have been affected, & there is a general inquiry abroad, concerning this new & strange work In the town of Jaffnapatam especially, one school is much affected, and the nominal Christians of Ch. David's church, are awaking from their sleep of something We are much encouraged in worse than heathenism. We are much encouraged in the hope that the Lord will make a long and thorough work in this district; and though to him it will be easy, to us it will be hard work, for we have found nothing wear upon us like the recent anxieties and labours with inquiring souls. It will I hope, furnish a new plea, for calling loudly for more labourers. I would men ion the number of hopeful converts, but we scarcely allow ourselves to count them, and much less believe that they will all persevere to the end. About 80 profess a hope, but they are most of them children, some not nore than 8 years of age; they are exposed to numbertemptations, and if half that number endure, we shall have much reason for gratitude.

I know of nothing that appeared as a preparation or what we have seen, except a day of fasting in De cember, which was an uncommon day to most of us. At Oodooville, we had been chastened for some lime, by the illness of Mr. W. and myself with our children, but in other respects as usual. The prayer meeting on the first Monday in February, was a time of wrestling at the throne of grace, when the "Spirit seemed o make intercession for us, with groanings which cannot be uttered," and since that time the spirit of prajer, which was before given to some extent, has been a-bundantly increased, so that days, and almost nights, have been spent in waiting before the Lord, as I nevwitnessed before. It seems to be a grea er privilege to pray than it ever washefore, and we can get nearer to God, as though he were a companion and friend, and order our cause before him. I could give you many interesting particulars, but the short limits of a letter, do it. You will no doubt, pray more for this mission, than you have done, and many friends hear of what the Lord is doing, will give thanks for such answers to their prayers, and be encouraged to

plead with new faith and hope, Intelligence from the South of the Island, gives us reason to hope, that the way is there preparing, for the coming of the Lord, and Mr. Rheinius gives us some encouraging facts, respecting appearances in some parts of the continent. We most condially units with friends at home, in praying that this may be a year of great displays of divine grace and glory.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

The last "Christian Secretary," contains several acounts of Revivals.

The Rev. Asher Miner, Pastor of the 2d Baptist church in North Stonington, Con. states in a letter, that on a visit which he made to Blandford, Mass. in November last, the presence of God by his Holy Spirit was ident. In the beginning of that month, an awaken ing commenced, and meetings a greater part of the were attended by Mr. Miner, from once to thrice day from that time to Dec. 16th. 17, on a profession of their faith in Christ. At the rater side, crowded assemblies were as solemn as if ttending the last obsequies of a friend. Dec. 11, more an 20 baptized believers came forward, and entered into covenant with God and

day they celebrated the Lord's supper.

A letter dated West Boylston, Mass. Nov. 27, from Mrs. Hough, widow of the late Rev. Alling Hough, gives a pleasing account of the revival there. It seems t commenced at the session of the Worcester As ation last summer, at which time it will be recolled ed Mr. Hough deceased. Twelve have been baptized, at

others were expected soon to follow. A letter also from Ashford, dated Dec. 13, mentions that in the revival there, probably 100 have become subjects of grace. [Chistian Watchman.

RELIGION AT SEA.

The Rev. Joseph Eastburn, who has distinguished imself as the friend of seamen and who preaches to a ongregation of Mariners in Philadelphia, has lately received a letter from a seaman at Valparaiso, dated Aug. 25, 1824, of which the following is an extract: You would be delighted to have a glimpse of our recastle on Sunday. It really reminds me of a little thool room or a meeting house; every man and boy has his Bible, Tract, or some other book which seem engross his whole attention; when they get three one they refer to their catalogue and make choice of ly pleasing to see the poor fellows, after being tossed, and knocked about by the elements as they have been, so much engaged in the right way." N. H. Rep.

ORDINATION. The Rev. JOSEPH M. BREWSTER, was ordained and installed pastor of the church & people of Peru, Ms. on the 29th ultimo. The exercises were as follows: Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Bailey, of Pittsfield; sermon by the Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, of Worthington, from John vii. 18, "He that speaketh of himself, seeketh his own glory; but he that seeketh his glory that sent him, the same is true, and no unrightousness is in him."-Consecrating prayer by the Rev Mr. Dorrance, of Windsor; Charge by the Rev. Mr. Waters of Chesterfield;—Right hand of fellowship by the Rev. Mr Hawley, of Hinsdale; Charge to the people by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, of Dalton; ng prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nash, of Middlefield; iction by the pastor.

The Congregational Church and Society in Concord, N.H. have voted, unanimously in the Church,& with but one dissenting voice in the Society, to give Mr. NATHAN-BOUTON of Norwalk, Conn., & late of the Ando ver Institution, a call to settle over them as a Minister

The Rev. Leonard Bacon has received an invitation to take the pastoral charge of the first Congregational Church and Society in New-Haven.

The annual commencement of the Vermont Academy of Medicine, took place on the 15th uit. when for ty students received the degree of M. D.

The following letter was addressed to the Domestic Secretary, by James Crane, an Indian Youth of the Chippewa Tribe. This youth was eighteen months or two years at our Mission School at Fort Gratiot, and was then sent by the United Foreign Missionary Society to the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, Connecticut, where he arrived, in company with another youth of the same tribe, in the month of August last. He is now about sixteen years of age. The letter, with the exception of a few grammatical corrections, is entirely his own; and it ought to be added, that when he entered the School at Fort Gratiot, he could neither speak nor understand a word of English .- Miss Reg.

Foreign Mission School, Oct. 7, 1824. If Sir,—I now take my pen to write to you a few I have got where different nations come toether, and have found our Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ. I hope we shall follow them who love our Redeemer. If we do not try, we cannot receive any thing new, but I we try to pray to God, we shall receive something new in our hearts. I remember what the Lord Jesus saith in his Book-Ask, and it shall be given to you—seek, and ye shall find—knock, and it shall be opened into you. For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened. Oh! my friend, I have got that heart which is going right into everlasting punishment. I cut do nothing with it; but Jesus only can make it better. I think, when I pray to God, he don't hear me, because I very wicked boy. 1 have sinned against God. friend, pray for try to pray to God o forgive me all my sins. I re-member what he stid to me, my son, give me thine heart. I wish to give him my heart, but I cannot give it. I will tell you the season why: Because I love my sin. I very often thank about my poor soul, what will become of it, if I fie with my wicked heart. Oh! my friend, if I die withthis heart, I must go right down into hell and eternal junishment.

I am very thankful that God has sent his servants a

ong the heathen, to tell hem the good things which came from heaven. I win that God would send one of his servants to my country, to tell them who never heard that the Lord Jests Christ has died for us. I hope, that when I have finished my education, I shall salified to go and tell them about the Lord Jesus. . Hud on has been there, but he was not acquaintmuch with our Inguage. I love him very much, cause he tell aboutGod and the Saviour.

I like to stay at Cenwall very well. I trust I shall arn a great deal before I go home. I think I love to arn, but I am sorry hat I have sore eyes. I cannot read much in the day tme, nor any in the evening. A mber of the students affectionately tell me about the essed God, and his ton Jesus Christ; and they also pray for me. I wish Ihad a grateful heart to God & to all his children for the toodness which I now enjoy. hope you will pray for me and my fellow students. your Heavenly Fathe to take away my stony heart, and give me a hear of flesh, that I may love him, and have my sins and the crooked way. I hope the rayers of Christians will not be in vain for me.

I wish to know whether you intend to send Mr. Hudson again into my nation. If he should go there again, I should be very glad and thankful. I wish you would write to me that I may know whether you are well or sick; also, I with you would give me some good advice. I hast Mr. Ferry is now doing much good smoog my benighted countrymen. We have no thing from our nation. I remain your affectiond, JAMES CRANE. tiona e friend,

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. The North American Review for the present mont

contains articles as ollows .- Byron's Works-Philips on Insurance-Poinsett's Notes on Mexico-Balmore-Writings of Herder-Lafayette-Pickering's Reports-Emigration to Africa and Hayti-Escalala, an American Tale. Besides the above are notices of the History of Philadelphia-Bigelow's Florula Bostoniensis-Russel on Crines-General Hull's Memoir -Improvement of Government-the Auction system -Evenings in New Engand. The Quarterly list of New Publications compriles, among many others, the following works.

Astronomical Recreations or Sketches of the Relative Position and Mythological History of the Con-stellations. By J. Green, Philadelpnia.

Three different Memoirs of General Lafayette.

Memoirs of the Campaigt of the North Western

Army of the United States, A. D. 1812, in a Series of Letters addressed to the Clizens of the United State With an Appendix containing a brief Sketch of the Revolutionary Services of the Author. By William Hull, lase Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and Brigadier General in the Service of the United States. pp. 239.

o. pp. 239. Boston. Tree & Green. Pulaski Vindicated from anunsupported Charge, innsiderately or malignantly htroduced in Judge John d Correspondence of Gen

Greene. Svo pp. 38. Baltinore. A Letter to John Lowell, Log. is in Lowell, Log. in Reply to a Publication entitled Remarks on a Pamphlet, printed by the Professors and Tutors of Harvard University, ouching their right to the exclusive Government of hat Seminary. By Edward Everett, 8vo. pp. 102. that Seminary. By Boston. O. Everett.

A few Thoughts (of an agel Layman) respecting Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit, as they Unitarians and Trinitarians. Iordand.

Sermons on the Distinguishing Doctrines and Duties

nental Religion, and especially designed for By Chauncy Lee, D. D. Pastor of a Church of Experimental Religio. n Colebrook, Conn.

A Statement of Facts, in relation to the Call and In-stallation of the Rev. Mark Tucker, over the Society in Northampton, logether with his Correspondence on the Subject of Exchanges. Published by a Committee appointed for that Purpose, Northampton. T. W.

REGISTER OF DEBATES IN CONGRESS .- Gales & Seaton, propose to publish a work with this title, to embrace a more full report of the Speeches on topics of general interest, in each House of Congress, than has general interest, in each House of congress, than has ever heretofore been published, or than can be given to the public through the advantage from the public through the advantage from the control Carry & Lea are published from the property of the same same series of the property of the same same same been published, viz. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and vols. 3, 4, and 8 will shortly be published. The price is \$5 a volume is number.

In numbers.

M. R. BARTLETT, of Utica, proposes to publish
THE YOUNG LADIES ASTRONOMY, containing a
concise System of Physical, Practical, and Descriptive Astronomy, comprised in twenty seven chapters, di-vided into fifty three lessons, designed for the use of schools, and particularly for young ladies.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A Sermon bearing this title, has just issued from the press at Brookfield, Mass., delivered at the formation of a Missionary Society in that town, Auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Oct. 27, 1824. By the Rev. Thomas Snell, pastor of the Church in North Brookfield.

So far as can be judged from the slight perusal we have been able as yet to give this Discourse, we are led to believe it will be found highly interesting; -especially, as containing many important facts relative to the origin and progress of Benevolent Institutions, both in our own country and others. We shall probably make some extracts hereafter,

Reward of Genius .- Goldsmith was astonished when the bookseller gave him five shillings a couplet for his delightful poem of 'The Deserted Village,' when each line was fairly worth as many pounds; but an fu-stance of liberality has occurred in Russia which really deserves recording. Alexander Paseliken, a young

LETTER FROM AN INDIAN YOUTH. | poet, has recently produced a work which does not contain above six hundred lines, and for which he has received three thousand roubles, nearly one pound sterling per line!

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

A Frenchman, of the name of Vaisseau, endeavoured in 1812, to establish a printing press at Arracan, in Burmah, which occasioned the following IMPERIAL EDICT.

Shembuan, the son of Molampra, grandson of the great Shembuan, Lord of the World, Master of the Seven Seas, Ruler of Land and Water, Prince of the Saffron Islands, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Addresses his obedient slave Ewa-Mong-be, Governor of the Gilded Palace, Bearer of the Imperial sword and slippers.

and slippers.

It is known to the mind of the Majesty of the World that the foot of polluted strangers has entered the sacred dwelling; that the forbidden eye has beheld the glories of Pai-aiki! and that the nostrils of the cursed Westernmen, have inhaled the holy dust of the temple We have heard that he hath brought into this nest of royalty, his infernal sorceries and magical machine, thereby transferring the sacred histories of Fracing and the inimitable wisdom of Perracan into his own unholy volumes, and multiplying the number of Books, which are carefully preserved in the Green ower of Quinpokin.

Seize this necromancer, and demand of him by what means the inimitable Treatise of our ancestor Si'shi to write which employed our sainted grandfather 200 years, and 7 lunar months, has appeared in such aston ishing numbers, within his unconsecrated. Ask-of him how the infernal operations of this execrable machine (i. e. his printing press,) have placed in the hands of the prohibited work of Apekinosh amba, Si'ski, and Perracan.

If he can excuse himself, for these horrible incanta-tions, let his defence be humbly whispered in the imperial ear. But if he has nothing to say in his own be-half, let him be committed to the Green Tower of Quin-pokin, his machines destroyed, and his books burnt to shes, unless he shall immediately pay, to our faithful and obsequious slave Atoca, purse, 1700 toals (about \$250,) deliver up his posssions & leave the Imperial dominions without delay.

Read, reverence, and execute the commands of the

Lord of the World, the Master of the Red Planet, Guide of the lightning, &c. &c. &c.
Sealed by Alompra, keeper of the Seal and seven-

enth secretary to the Lord of the World." 11th of the month, Mong Budh, 3204, from the in-

arnation of Budhu. After this formidable fulmination, appears the following note, apparently by the "Bearer of the Imperial sword and slippers."

l sword and slippers."

" Zwa-Moang-be, Slave of Slaves to the Sun of the Universe of the World, &c. kneels to inform his Imperial Majesty, dat the house, furniture, machines, and books of the execrable foreigner Foi-sso (Vaisseau) have been reduced to ashes in obedience to the Imperi-

Praise to Amzingpa and his Imperial descendant."

" "The Birmans apply the name of 'grandfather' to all their progenitors.

RESEARCHES IN AFRICA.

The Societe de Geographie of Paris offer a prize for the encouragement of a journey in Africa; a medal, value 3000 francs. The Society require a manuscript arrative, describing the ancient Cyrenaica, founded on personal observations of the author, and accompanied with a geographical map. The author will examine in every respect the national, civil, and historic geography, the country comprised between the Median on the north, the desert of Barca on the south, the gulf of Bomba on the east, and of the great Syrtis on the west. He will ascertain as many geo-graphical positions as possible; and he will endeavor to measure, barometrically, the whole chain, or plat-form, which extends from Della Cella, proceeding from Meurate, and Ericab to the west, until In observing the people, he will be careful o collect vocabularies of their idioms, particularly of hat of the population that live in caverus, the ruins of Cyrene and the sea shore. He will essig nate the mountains, and draw fac-similes of the in-scriptions that he may observe; attaching his observaparticularly to the unknown alphabets.

Other prizes are assigned to the determination of the direction of the mountains of Europe—to an inquiry into the origin, &c. &c. of the various peoples habitating the islands of the great Ocean, situate south-east of he continent of Asia .- [Classical Journal.

POLAR EXPEDITION.

Portsmouth, (Eng.) Nov. 10 .- This morning arrived, and ran into harbor direct from sea, his Majes-y's gun brig Griper, Capt. Lyon, one of the ships enloved on the North-west Expedition, having been obliged to abandon the object for the present season, from having lost all her anchors and cables, and discovered that she is unfit for the service, being totally unequal to beat off a lee shore. The Griper was ebliged to leave Repulse Bay six weeks since, and after groping her way out of 900 miles of the most difficult navigation that can be imagined, in the worst of weather, she met with a westerly gale of wind, which drove her a considerable way into Davis's Straits.— Fortunately, a change of wind, with more moderate vessel, and the losses she had experienced, there apeared no alternative but making a southerly voyage ome. She came in sight this morning, at about 11 A. M. The news the Griper brings of Capt. Parry's part of the expedition, is favorable as far as it goes; that experienced officer had reached lat. 71, all well, and with the most favorable weather for his farther

Epilepsy .- A physician of Triebel, near Sorau, has scovered that the root of the common wormwood is an efficacious medicine in Epilepsy. He recommends gathering this plant in autumn, drying it in the shade without being washed, and not pulverizing it till it is wanted se. It should be ad inistered in the form of powder as soon as signs of the approach of the fit are manifested. To an adult it may be given in a dose from fifty to seventy grains, in a warm liquid. After the patient has taken the medicine, he should be to bed and our submerit was up, and not remove from it till the perspiration has ceased.

Fine Arts .- Mr. Hezekiah Augur of New Haven, a young and self-taught artist, has executed a Bust of A-pollo in marble, which we believe will find no rival in the United States. Not being connoiseurs in sculp ture, we cannot speak with all the confidence of a crit-ic—but certain we are that nothing of the kind which we have seen in Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, has to our eyes exhibited so much taste as this produc-tion of Mr. Augur. We understand that Mr. A. has sent this bust to New-York, where it will be subjected to such critical inspection as will test the skill of the artist. We do not fear for the result. N. H. Jour.

Proposals have been issued, by John P. Haven, No. 182 Broadway, for publishing by subscription, a volme of Miscellaneous Sermons, by the Rev. Philip M. Whelpley, late Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New-York. The volume will be accompanied by a brief memoir, by the Rev. Mr. Bruen. It will contain from 400 to 500 pages octavo, and will be published in the course of a few weeks. N. Y. Obs.

British Press .- A late London paper says, "Some idea may be formed of the extension of the Public Press, when it is known that nearly 20,000 newspapers pass through the Edinburgh Post Office weekly Remark.—Upwards of twice the above number of newspapers pass through the Post Office at New-York

weekly of papers printed in this city alone. N.Y. Adv. The Guardian and Monitor .- The Guardian which has been published at New-Haven for several years, & the Monitor which has been published in Boston, by the Rev. Mr. Wilbur, are to be united and published

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, JANUARY 8, 1825.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL The Society for propagating the Gospel among Indians and others in North America, has employfor longer or shorter periods during the past year, teen different missionaries, chiefly in the State Maine. The following is a list of the gentlemen a ployed-where, and how long:-Rev. Nathan Douglas, Alfred & vicinity, 2m

Jonathan Calef, Lyman and do Jonathan Sawyer, Plantations, &c. Josiah Peet, Norridgwock, &c. Elijah Kellogg, Perry & vicinity do Cape Elizabeth, 2
Jonathan Bigelow, Lubec & vicinity, 2 Freeman Parker, Dresden and do Thomas Adams, Vassalboro' and do Carlton Hurd, Fryeburg and do Messrs. Douglas & Calef, C. Elizabeth, Peter Nourse, Ellsworth & vicinity, 88a James Weston, Lebanon and do

Mr. Page, Limington and do Mr. Southard, Sullivan, (conditionally Besides the payment of salaries for the above Society has granted the sum of \$50 for the supp religious instruction in the Isles of Shoals for purchase of books, \$50-Rev. John Sergeant, migr ary among the New Stockbridge Indians, \$220 Frederic Baylies, for Indians on Martha's Vin Nantucket, and the Narragansetts, \$300-16, Joseph Lake, for coloured people at Nantucket, \$50-scient among the Passamaquoddy Indians, \$50-among Penobscots, \$50.

The funds of the Society amounted, in May las, \$15,900; since which time, donations have been ceived to the amount of nearly \$1200.

The usefulness of the Society's mission be doubted. They have, many of them, and proba all, engaged in their work with faithfulness and 18 They have built up falling churches; distributed gious books among the poor; visited the sick in affliction, as well as families and schools; atte nerals; preached often, both on the Sabbath and days; endeavouring, wherever they went, to proa spirit of godliness and piety among the people. is stated, that, in the county of York, missionary sistance has been instrumental, within the last to effecting the settlement of four worthy, orthoforn nisters.

STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

The mission among the New Stockbridge ladians has suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. Sa geant, who departed this life near the close of t summer, having been the stated minister of the for more than fifty years; first at Stockbridge, in State, and afterwards at New Stockbridge, Oneida N. Y.; to which place his people had removed. September, 1823, about 50 of this tribe emigrated farther into the interior, to their lands in the vice of Green Bay, west of Lake Michigan. Others ha since followed, and the remainder, 200 or 200 in av ber, will doubtless take the same course before man years. These lands were purchased by them in cor junction with the Munsees, and contain four or million acres. To defray the expense of this pure they sold part of their township, given them by Oneidas about forty years since. They also agree the suggestion of Mr. Sargeant, to make applicat the Legislature of New-York, that the remained their lands, mills, and all their buildings and impr ments, might be sold for their value; which wou only pay the expense of emigration for the rem persons of the tribe, but leave a fund to follow the and their children forever. The subject having been brought before the Legislature in the absence of Mr. Sargeant, failed of success. Had his life been spared he would have renewed the application the present

INDIANS ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

The Indians (or rather people of color) are s what numerous at the northwestern extremity of Vineyard, known by the name of Gay Head:are found at Christiantown-others still at Chaba dick, a separate island adjacent. The whole note cannot exceed 500 or 600. These people, in general have very much degenerated, in a moral point of vie as well as others, since the time of the Mayhewsticularly the elder. From what we know of then should say there are at present but few indiv among them, who give evidence of true piety. The following statement respecting the schools at the Vineyard Indians, the Narragansetts, and those Nantucket, is from the last report of the Society.

At Gay Head, Mr. Baylies had 50 scholars; reading in the Testament, 17 in the spelling book, 11 in the alphabet; 24 were lear Christiantown he taught one week, an employed a female teacher 9 weeks. In h had 22 scholars; 12 read in the Testan spelling book, and 4 in the alphabet; to write. At Chabaquiddick he taught 4 we employed a woman of color 12 weeks. In he had 27 Indian children and one white chil the Testament, 5 in the spelling book, and

alphabet; 17 were learning to write.

Aarragansetts.—At Narraganset

R. I.] Mr. Baylies opened school in August taught 4 weeks; a female teacher having taught these 12 weeks. In his school he had ars; 41 Indiaus and 19 whites. Of the India read in the Testament, 17 in the spelling book

sucket in July, taught 5 weeks, and employ nen of color 12 weeks. In his school be scholars; 23 in the Testament, book, and 13 in the alphabet; 22 were less

During the last year, the five Indian sel taught 75 weeks. In the schools there were 211 lars, 193 of whom were Indians. Of the India read in the Testament, 62 in the spelling b in the alphabet; 95 were learning women's schools, knitting, sewing, and the ranches, usually attended to in such so

PASSAMAQUADDIES.

Among the Passamaquoddies, to whom on Society's missionaries has made frequent vis sures are in operation for the erection of house. On a certain occasion, not having them for some months, he received a letter " valuable female in Perry, concerning Sock Bason's daughter, aged 16 years." ing is an extract, as given in the Report

"Thinking some of the particulars of his eldest daughter might be you have taken such unwearied pains, so many fervent prayers for these po-ture) I give you the following. By of this young woman a few hours bel have not been in vain. She said she and be with God. She addressed her fa very affectionately." rious and solemn, mingled with the moulton wicked Indians see God. She had all the y dians called to her bedside; and gave the

XILIARY F

nday evening 1 on by the Rev. . 8, 9: She hat chand to anno y I say unto y eached, throu she hath done her. The pres e, she hath de ere ready to ent made?nce, that it mi _yet He, who ed the deed of , she hath wrow The application us, is certai we believe,

hes and mur ed by many as objects worse t ched; and the where else shou and, " go ye d to every cres om the Report in the afte And October last the Old South,

rively, as aux reasurer of w ormation, the i \$241-Old Sou mentioned in o n had also been for the same ob me of formation 200 was takén av evening-ma

UNG MEN'S e Young Men's seting at the M ng last. After th one were offere on and patronage well to the Ame redient to give not now mem that we will do ubscription and of the Society. Esq. and Mr. Da with united ass Society has been erican Education of monies it I ifferent years, is

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ety" in Wenchen the American Ed a some degree sensive enjoy, and feeling for the many millings, we have thought a small portion of indigent young in digent young duty and plea.

"Christ Jesus a labox of clothibe disposed of lough our exception." ugh our exertion we reflect how me done, they shrin the reflection the akest means, anim pe that our labour hereafter, we re for those who as the Lamb of world. In behalf n, Dec. 24, 1824.

hereby testifie g to the Second ing constituted tion Society. n and especialy Society, may the

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IXILIARY FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCI-

ETY, OF BOSTON AND VICINITY. The annual meeting of this Society, was holden of evening last, at the Old South Church. Serthe Rev. Mr. Fay, of Charlestown, from Mark She hath done what she could; she is come hand to annoint my body for the burial. Ve-Isay unto you, wheresoever this gospel shall ed, throughout the whole world, this also hath done shall be spoken for a memorial The preacher dwelt more especially on the she hath done what she could. Though mane ready to exclaim, why was this waste of the ent made?-availing themselves of the speciou that it might have been sold and given to the set He, who knew the hearts of all men, comof the deed of the woman, saying, " Let her a the hath wrought a good work on me."

Se application of this case to that of the friends of is certainly beautiful; and will be found one e believe, to be just. They often have rehe and murmurings to encounter; they are conand by many as " wasting" the bounties of heaven chiects worse than fruitless; their motives are ed; and they can only look for approbationwe else should they look? to Him who gave "go ye into all the world, and preach the every creature."

the Report which was read at the meeting for in the afternoon, it appears, that, in the october last, Ladies' Associations were form-Old South, Park-street, and Union Societies yiely, as auxiliaries to the Boston Auxiliary; urer of which they have paid over, since mation, the following sums:-Union Associa-141-0id South, \$148, 57-Park-street, \$115. mentioned in our last, that Associations of genhad also been formed in each of the above Socifor the same object, whose joint subscription, at of formation, amounted to \$2,060. The sum was taken up at the anniversary meeting last evening-making a total of \$2,764, 57

UNG MEN'S EDUCATION SOCIETY. Young Men's Education Society held their anting at the Marlboro' Hotel, on Wednesday After the usual business of the meeting vere offered-That this Society merits the and patronage of all those young men, who to the American Education Society;-that ent to give an invitation to young men in now members of the Society, to become we will do all in our power, both by indinion and personal effort, to increase the e Society. These resolutions were eloquentd by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, Charles At-Esq. and Mr. Daniel Noyes, respectively, and with united assent.

Society has been a most valuable Auxiliary to an Education Society from the first. The f noiles it has paid over to the parent Sociferent years, is as follows:

	. ,							
1819	*		-		-		\$500	
1820		-					500	
7827					-	da Fa	714	
1622							1000	
1823					-		814	
1824		-					870	
	0 -	Y		1-				

MERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. ipts into the Treasury for December. the Society, 3 pair socks. the Rev. Elijah Demond's parish. wbury, on Thanksgiving day value 41, 32

sions, Holden, Ms. bed-quilt, va-M4Hampshire, for beneficiaries in Am-Benevolent Society

Rindge, N. H. by A. W. Burnham Nantucket, 4 pair socks. ing & Ben. So. Cummington, Mass Hampshire Christian Depos. avails Line Circle of Industry, Berlin, Ms. of Clothing and in cash lumouth, 2 shirts.

dia school in Waterford, Me. Purney, har. Society, Charlestown, Ms. haritable Society in do arkerson, Esq. Chambersburg, Pa. 17 00 es Reading Society, Winchendon,

Swanzey, N. H. Reading Society, Sterling, 4 pair d 2 hdkfs ing and Charitable So. West Boyls-Hiads, Dublin, N. H. 5 shirts and 10

ual subscription of two friends, Charles-

Life Subscriptions. oses W. Bailey, from the Young Ladies & Sc. Pittsfield, Ma. 40 00 and Society, Beverly 40 00 CLEVELAND, Treasurer, No. 10, Sthant's Row, Boston.

tary of the "Young Ladies Read-in Wenchendon, Ms. to the Treamerican Education Society.

e degree sensible of the blessings and

oy, and feeling our hearts moved with

iny millions that are destitute of have thought it a duty and privilege ill portion of our time to afford such tent young men, who may hereafity and pleasure to spend their lives rist Jesus and him crucified," and ox of clothing for the "Education isposed of as they shall think most exertions have been feeble, and effect how much at the present day they shrink comparatively into reflection that the Lord is able to means, animates our small number our labour will not be wholly in after, we shall be enabled to do he Lamb of God that taketh away In behalf of the Society.

hereby testifies his gratitude to the the Second Church and Society in istituted him a member of the Society. For the regard thus especialy for the respect thus ociety, may they experience a rich re-

Dec. 24, 1824.

QUESTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS-Will you, or some of your earned correspondents, favor me with an exposition of 1 Cor. xv, 29. Else what shall they do, which are BAPTIZED FOR THE DEAD, if the dead rise not at all? why are they then BAPTIZED FOR THE DEAD ?

This is indeed a difficult passage. Dr. Scott has noted the opinions of several commentators, which, as s that work is accessible to all, we forbear to quote, with the exception of that from Doddridge, which he eems to view as correct. "The apostle refers to the case of those, who presented themselves for baptism, mmediately after the martyrdom of their brethren, or at their funerals; as if fresh soldiers should ealist and press forward to the assault, to supply the places of hose who had fallen in battle."--- Macknight, using the word baptize in a strongly figurative sense, as Christ used it, Luke xii. 50, makes the sense of the pasage-" what shall they do, who are baptized [slain s martyrs] for believing and testifying the resurrection of the dead."--Griesbach introduces among his conectures, that it should be read, "baptized from dead works."--J. Ch. Wolf, after Spanhem, adopts the folowing interpretation:-why do they, who have witessed the constancy and faith of Christian martyrs now "dead") while they could discern no such haracteristies in dying unbelievers, embrace the go-

nel of Christ and desire his baptism? It would be easy to add the opinions of other com nentators, but nothing would be gained. Of those given above, we prefer that of Doddridge. Not condering ourselves, however, as having answered the nquiry of our correspondent, we shall be happy to insert an answer from some of our "learned correspond-

SCHOOLS. A "School Teacher" complains, that in almost exery school in country towns, there are children who have no books. The grievance, though in some respects small, he thinks to be of at least sufficient imortance to claim the attention of parents; and, if hey are extremely poor, the charity of benevolent neighbors

NATIVITY OF CHRIST.

A Correspondent suggests a wish, that such Preach ers as do not meet their congregations on the anniversary of Christ's nativity, [Christmas] except it chance o fall on the Sabbath, would in future take some noice of the event, on the Lord's day that shall be nearst to it, whether preceding or subsequent.

Letters recently received in this city from the Rev. SERENO E. DWIGHT, give reason to believe that his health is decidedly better than when he left this country

To Poets .- Our Premium Poetry, for the last ear's Telegraph, will be published next week,

SYSTEMATIC CHARITY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.
It may be recollected, and will be found in the cotumns of the Boston Recorder at the commencement of the year 1821, that N. Q. addressed a letter to the subscriber, inclosing three dollars and twenty five cents, as the amount arising from the percentage of a business, which he had sacredly devoted to Religious Charity. The next year, N. Q. inclosed to the subscriber, as the avails of the same business sacredly consecrated to the Lord, nine dollars and eighty cents; the next year, it increased to seventeen dollars and sighty seven conter the next year, to twenty seven dollars and forty cents; and for the past year, the subscriber wishes to acknowledge the receipt from N. Q. of forty five dollars and seventy cents, as the devoted avails of the same business. This systematic charity, commencing with a little more than three dollars, has increased annually, until it has become almost forty six dollars; and the whole smount in five years has been one hundred and three dollars and eighty two cents, which has been appropriated in different years to different Religious Charities. The last receipt the subscriber, according to request, has paid over to the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts. The above statement shows how God blesses systematic charity. Let Christains generally do the same, and what a large increase might they exboth of their resources and charities; and how much more might they do to disseminate the blessings of Christianity, and promote the salvation of a fall world?

WARREN FAY. Charlestown, Jan. 5, 1825.

STATE OF RELIGION IN INDIANA.

Extract of a Letter to one of the Editors, dated Millersburg, Indiana, Dec. 18, 1824.

I am happy to state, that the prospects of religion in the Presbyterian church in this State, never were so encouraging as at present. There are now more mination labouring here, than ever before. A general anxiety to hear preaching prevails, and in some places a considerable excitement; as numbers are enquiring the way of salvation. Here can officer, by the proper authorities there, imprison and there, a few are rejoicing in hope. We desire to and shamefully treated. bless God for any tokens of his goodness, and pray that he would soon favor us with a plentiful shower.

MESSRS EDITORS, -- Permit me through your paper, to return my grateful acknowledgements to "a number of female friends" in this city for their kindness and liberality in presenting me thirty dollars to constitute me a member for life of the American Bible B. B. WISNER.

POLITICAL & OCCASIONAL.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Packet ship Corinthian arrived at N. York on Sunday last, bringing London dates to the 29d and Liverpool to the 26th of November. The intelligence they bring, is substantially contained in the following

Spain .- The accounts as to the evacuation of Spain by the French are very contradictory. The probability is, we think, that the evacuation will be only partial at present. In some of the provinces, particularly Galicia, disturbances still exist.

Portugal .- Another conspiracy has been detected in Portugal, the object of which appears to have been, to make the king resign in favor of Don Miguel. A number of regiments are said to have been implicated, and many individuals, among whom were monks, &c.

STORM IN GERMANY.

A terrible storm was experienced in Germany for veral days about the beginning of November, which occasioned a great destruction of bridges, houses, mills, shipping, &c. The towns of Alb, in Swabia, was inndated to the depth of five feet. Stutgard, Ulm, Manheim, Carlsruhe, Cologne, Scarsbuck, Kehl, Strasburg, and many others have suffered severely.

GREAT FIRES IN EDINBURGH.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 15th, 16th, and 17th of November, one of the most destruct-16th, and 17th of November, one of the most destructive fires, or rather series of fires, occurred at Edinburg, which was ever experienced in that city. Many buildings of 6, 7, 8, and 9 stories were destroyed, public offices, shops, &c. It is estimated that by this calamity not less than 300 families are rendered houseless. Two men were killed and a large number. houseless-Two men were killed and a large number wounded.

MR. FAUNTLEROY.

From the trial of Mr. Fauntleroy, it appeared, that during the years 1814 and 1815, he disposed of stock to the amount of 170,000 pounds. The total amount of stock sold by him since the year 1814, under forged powers, and neither replaced nor accounted for to the stockholder, amounts, it is said, to nearly 400,000 pounds, or \$1,760,000!

The utmost endeavors, however, were used, both y his counsel and others, to obtain for him a pardon from the king. To the general petition, no less than 11,943 signatures were appended-to the Friends' 233 to the petition on the ground that forgery ought no to be punished with death, 1,449. Total, 13.625.

These petitions were of no avail. For on the 24th of November, 5 minutes past 5 o'clock, the council of Judges broke up, after a long deliberation, having decreed "that Henry Fauntleroy be EXECUTED on Tuesday next," November 30.

GREECE.

The accounts from Greece are of the most favorable character, and what is still better, are well authentica-ted. Says the London Globe and Traveller-"The accounts brought by the Malta mail, corroborate those of the Dutch papers, of the final and entire defeat of the designs of the Turkish expeditionary fleets. The of the Dutch Capitan Pacha, after a series of ear agements, and after being unceasingly hunted from place to place by the Greek fleet, has returned to the Dardanelles, with only two vessels, one of them in a sinking condition The exact state of the Egyptian fleet is not stated—it cannot have been much beter, as, from the beginning of September, it had been united with the fleet of the Capitan Pacha. Though the Greeks have, of late, gained the confidence and order which have enabled them to carry on regular nava actions, they have been indebted in this, as in former years, for much of their advantages, to the success of their tire ships, and for much of this success to the enthusiasm and self-devotion of one man—Canaris—an inhabitant of the little Island of Ipsara, the devastation of which is the triumph the Turks have had to boast of.' is further stated, is one of the most remarkable men of modern times. His signal services have frequently called forth the gratitude of his countrymen, who have repeatedly desired his acceptance of the post of an admiral. But this he has always declined, on the modest plea that he is unfit for the situation, and he therefore still remains a captain. Many interesting in-stances of his intrepidity, patriotism, and coolness in the midst of danger are on record in Greece.

All was tranquil in the Morea at the last accounts. head of 10,000 men .- Hydra is well fortified.

The same paper of Nov. 22 says,-" It appears by etters which have this day been received from Vien that negociations are really going on for recognizing the Independence of the Greeks, and that the three great Powers, England, France, and Russia, are perfectly agreed as to the principle upon which it should be proposed, whilst Austria is exerting all her influ-ence to prevent it. It is said in the letters, that this principle is understood in Vienna to be an annual sum to be paid by Greece to Turkey, or a sum at once paid down, to which no opposition is expected on the part of Greece, although it is certain that several of Turkish provinces are ready to throw off the yoke.

The interposition of the Allied Powers is stated to be dictated by a wish as much to prevent the entire destruction of the Turkish Empire as to give independence to the Greek nation.

The accounts from Turkey confirm the intelligence of the utter discomfiture of all the naval and militar attempts of the Turks this year. It appears to be the general opinion at Constantinople that the Turkish na val force is so completely destro estand dispersed that the Greeks may easily blockeds as I masselfer, and cut off the supplies of corn from the capital, which used to be brought from Egypt and the Maditerranean ports. The supply however from Odessa, which would no be affected, would be a sufficient resource. Dervish Pacha, who had attempted some time ago to advance on Salona, and was there defeated, is said to have been has been driven back to the neighbourhood of Janina The Journal du Commerce gives a report, derived from Naples, of the deposition of the Grand Seignior. The event is not improbable, under the calamities which ave beset the Turks; but the shape in which it is given

CAPTAIN PORTER.

In answer to the call of the House of Representatives, for any information which the President might have in his possession and think preper to communicate, relative to the affair at Faxvardo, in the island of Porto Rico, the following letter from Capt. Porter to the Navy Department, was communicated, dated

Passage Island, Nov. 15, 1824. Sin,-I have the honor to inform you that, on my arrival at St. Thomas, I was informed that Lieut. Commandant Platt, of the United States schooner Beagle, who had visited Faxyardo, a town on the east coast of Porto Rico, about two miles from the sea, for the purpose of making inquiries respecting a quantity of dry goods, supposed to have been deposited there by pirates, was, after being recognized as an Ameri-

Indignant at the outrages which have been so repeat edly heaped on us by the authorities of Porto Rico. I proceeded to this place, where I left the ship, and taking with me the schooners Grampus and Beagle, and the boats of the John Adams, with Capt. Dalias and a part of his officers, seamen, and marines, proceeded to the port of Faxyardo, where, finding preparations were making to fire on us from the battery on sent a party of seamen and marines to spike the guns, which was done in a few minutes, as the Spaniards fled on the landing of the party. I then landed with two hundred men, and marched to the town, spiking on the way the guns of a small battery, placed for the defence of a pass on the road, and reached the town in about thirty minutes after the landing. I found them prepared for detence, as they had received information from St. Thomas's of my intention of visiting the place. I halted about pistol shot from their forces, drawn up on the outskirts of the town, and sent in flag requiring the Alcaide, or Governor, with the captain of the port, the principal offenders, to come to make atonement for the outrage, giving them one hour to deliberate. They appeared accordingly, and after begging pardon (in the presence of all the officers,)
of the officer who had been insulted, and expressing great penitence, I permitted them to return to the town, on their promising to respect all American offi-cers who may visit them hereafter. We then returned to the vessels, and left the harbor, after being at anchor three hours.

As we were getting underway, a number of person appeared on the beach bearing a white flag, and hav-ing with them some bullocks, and a number of horses apparently laden, so doubt a present from the authorsend me. There is no doubt our persons and our flag will be more respected hereafter than it has been by the authorities of Porto Rico. Every officer and man, on this occasion, conducted

emselves in a manner to meet my entire approbation. I have the honour to be, very respectfully your most obedient servant. D. PORTER.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The General Court of this Commonwealth convened on Wednesday last, and, a quorum of both houses being present, proceeded to business. A number of petitions were presented; but no business of much public interest was transacted. The Governor's Message was communicated on Thursday morning. The Amherst question will be brought up next Monday, agreeably to assignment at the last session.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE-Monday, Dec. 27 .- Mr. Lloyd of Mass. presented the memorial of several merchants in Boston, praying for the prompt and energetic suppression of piracy on the coast of Cuba; and remarked, that in was in unison with the voice of the whole country, which calls for vengeance on those enemies of God and man.

Tuesday, Dec. 28 .- No business of importance was transacted this day. Among others the subject of occupying the mouth of the Oregon River was considered. Wednesday, Dec. 29 .- The bill from the House, thorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt a new hydrometer, PASSED, and was returned to the House. The remainder of the day was occupied in discussing the subject of Imprisonment for Debt.

Thursday, Dec. 30 .- The bill for the relief of Columbia Cellege in the District of Columbia, was taken up, and continued under debate almost the whole day. A Committee was appointed to ascertain the facts in

House of Rep's .- Monday, Dec. 27 .- Messages were received from the President, transmitting documents in relation to the Treaty with the Cherokees-Correspondence with France on the subject of injuries sustained by citizens of the U. S. since 1806-Correspondence with the British government in relation to he cession of so much land on the island of Abaco & others, as may be necessary for the erection and support of Light Houses, Beacons, &c.

Tuesday, Dec. 28 .- Mr. Stewart of Penn, intro duced a resolution, that the proceeds of the public lands be piedged as a permanent fund for the purposes of internal improvement. Ordered to be printed .- The bill for the relief of the Niagara sufferers during the late war, was further debated.

Wednesday, Dec. 29 .- The committee appointed to investigate the Georgia Militia Claims for services in 1793-4, were discharged from the further consideration of the subject .- A message was received from the President, enclosing a letter from Capt. Porter, in respect to the affair at Faxyardo. [See preceding column.]

Thursday, Dec. 30 .- Mr. Cook, of Illinois, introduced a resolution, that a committee be appointed, to consider what aid, if any, ought to be granted the State of Illinois, in opening a canal between Lake Michigan and Illinois river. After considerable debate, the resolution was agreed to.

ITEMS.

About the first of December, the steam-boat Missisippi sunk in the river of the same name, about 50 niles above Claiborne, having struck on a snag. The passengers had but just sufficient time to escape with their clothes and baggage .-- The Cotton factory, gristmill, and clothiers' shops, known by the name of De Goes' mills, in Pittsburg, N.Y. were recently destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$14,000 .- Step Hicks, a colored man, living near West Chester, Penn, was shot on Christmas night, while sitting near a window with his child in his arms; the shot entered his head and neck and instantly killed him. Several persons are in prison charged with the crime .- On the night of the 23d ult. a little dwelling in Washington, Pa. was consumed by fire, & F. Henry, a revolutionary pensioner. & his wife, the only persons in the house, were burnt to death .-- Jan. 2d, a Coroner's inquest was held on the oody of a colored woman, found dead in an afley hear Mangen-St. N. Y. Verdict, that she perished by cold. -A young woman, named Polly Green, was lately nurdered in Perry township, Ohio. She was found in pond near her father's dwelling. No clue had been iscovered to the murderer .- A severe shock of at earthquake was felt at Samiago de Chili, on the 29th of October, which was followed by a convulsion of the earth which made the louses roll. The town of Copiopo is reported to have been destroyed, and only two families saved.

A Warning to Drunkards.

A person in a very respectable station in life in this punty, (York), last week engaged to drink sixteen glasses of spirits, or brandy and water, at one sitting consideration that his friend would pay for He drank nime or ten, and upon being questioned if he thought he could get through the whole, he wickedly replied, that he would, or he would go to hell; which words he had scarcely uttered before the messenger of death closed his mortal career. London Ev. Mag.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. John W. Taylor to Miss Mary Newman; Mr. Thomas K. Thomas to Mrs. Mary ne, daughter of Samuel Whitwell, Esq.; Mr. Isaac Goodrich to Miss Emily Kuhn; Edward Dexter, Esq. 10 Miss Sarah Mumford, daughter of the late John M. Esq. all of Providence; Mr. William Hay to Miss Emily Augusta, Hammond; Mr. N. B. Mountfort to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Ezra Trull, Esq.; Mr. Thomas Bird, jr. to Mrs. Julia Ann Mason; Mr. Eleazer Bullard to Miss Cynthia Hutchinson

In Charlestown, Winter Hill, Mr. John C. Magoon to Miss Saran Ann Adams, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph A.; Mr. George A. Shepherd, merchant, to Miss Hannah C. Christy.—In Watertown, Mr. Abraham Lincoln to Miss Mary Upham; Mr. Samuel Sanger to Miss Sally W. Upnam.—In Beverly, Capt. Jo-slah Olear to Mrs. Elizabeth B. Allen, of Manchester. —In Bradford, Mr. William Balch, jr. to Miss Louisa Shattnek, of Boston.-In Newburyport, Mr. Charles Smith to Miss Niercy Brown Itale Davidson.—In Portsmouth, Capt. John Leach to Miss Margaret Norris.-In New Bedford, Mr. Stephen Knights, of Gioucester, Cape Ann, to Miss Sarah Heath, daughter of Mr. Samuel W. Heath .- In Newbury, Mr. Richard Tenny to Miss Sophronia Carey.-In Plymouth, Mr. Isaac Bickneil, of New-York, to Miss Abigail H. Bradford; Mr. James Thomas, of Taunton, to Miss Nancy Goddard, of P

Nancy Goddard, of P.
In Dover, N. H., Mr. Joseph Morrill, of Salisbury, to Miss Nancy A. Quimby, of Dover; Mr. Warren White, of Cambridge to Miss Lydia Wheeler, of Dover.—In Fairfield, N. Y., Rev. Albert Barnes, of Morrisown, N. J. to Miss Abby A. Smith, daughter of the Hon. Nathan Smith.—In Windsor, Vt. Joseph Mansfield, Esq. to Miss Eunice Fox, both formerly of Lynn.—At Petham, N. H., Mr. Oliver Morse to Miss Survinah Richardson, of Pelham.—In Danvers, Mr. Samiel H. Porter to Miss Mehitable Brown.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. Josiah Wheeler, 3d son of Mr. Samuel W. aged 22; Mr. Nathaniel Nottage, 68; Mr. Edward Burt, 84; Miss Mary Hosea, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel H. 18; Mr. Alexander Thompson: Ann Robinson; Azubah Plantain; Mr. Elijah Lincoln bookbinder, 29; Mrs. Martha B. wife of Mr. Philemon Stacy, 27; Mary Ann Phillips; suddenly, Mr. Lewis Bacon, 35; Mrs. Jane Johnson, 95. In Roxbury, Elizabeth V., daughter of Mr. Edmund

Fowler, 22 mo.—In Dorchester, Dr. James Baker, 85.—In Lynn, Mr. Moses H. Canney, 28, formerly of Dover.—In Chelsea, Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. Cornelius C. Felton, 43.-In Medford, Miss Lydia H. Floyd, 22.—In Milton, widow Mercy Sumner, 89; Mrs. Melatiah, wife of Dea. John Vose, 66.—In Salem, Mr. James Morrice, of Belfast, Mc. 19.—In Beverly, Miss Jane Augusta, daughter of Capt. Zachariah G. Lam-16 .- In Scituate, Mr. David Dunbar, 93 .- In Belleville, Miss Sally Greenleaf, 69.—In Newbury-port, Miss Lydia, daughter of Mr. John B. Titcomb, 28; Mr. Aaron Cheever, 29.—In Nantucket, Mrs. Phebe, wife of Capt. Shubael Hussey, 38; Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Mr. Jonathan Long, 77; Miss Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Holmes Coffin, 19; Mr. Obed Chad-

wick, 43.—In Fairhaven, John Hawes, 57; Mr. Hear Delano, 34.—In Marblehead, Mr. John Fowler, 92.— In Gloucester, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Benjamin K. Hough, 60. Within three months he has buried from Hough, 60. Within three months he has buried from his house, his wife, her daughter, and grand daughter, all of typhus fever.—In West Newbury, Joseph Newell, Esq. 72.—In Newbury, David Little, Esq. 65.—In Reading, Capt. Daniel Saunders, of Salem, 81.—In Plymouth, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Joseph Burgess, 35.—In Barnstable, Miss Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. Bangs Young, 29.—In West Bridgewater, Dec. 10th, Capt. Edward Hayward, 75.—In Reading, Mass. Mr. Leander Parker, 25.—In Sutton, Mrs. Abigail Sibley, reliet of Capt. Joseph S. 81.—In Worcester, Mr. Daniel Greenleaf, 46.—In Monson, Col. William Tupper, formerly of Mariborough, 90.—In Northampton, Daniel Wright, Esq. 69.

In Hartford, Con. John Pratt, Esq. an officer in the

ampton, Daniel Wright, Esq. 69.
In Hartford, Con. John Pratt, Esq. an officer in the Revolution, 71.—In Eastport, Capt. Thomas Lincola, formerly of Scituate, Mass. 80—a patriot of the Revolution.—In Dunbarton, N. H., Mr. Stephen Ayer, 90.
—In Portland, Mrs. Clarinda Streeter, wife of Mr. Russel S. 30.—In Kennebankport, Mss. Elizabeth Smith, wife of Mr Samuel S. 71.—In Caraceas, 13th ult., D. W. Robinson, Esq. of Delaware, 52.—In Amsterdam, Thomas Dixon, Esq. 85.—In Providence, B. I., Benjamin Smith, Esq. 56.—In Londonderry, N. H., 20th inst. William M'Keen, Esq. 74. 20th inst. William M'Keen, Esq. 74.

Drowned, in Danvers, Chamberlain, son of Mr. Jo-seph Spalding, 13. He was skating upon the mill-pond n company with another lad, and the ice being thin, he fell through, and was drowned.

At South Hadley, on Wednesday last, Mr. Moses Gaylord was instantly killed by the fall of a stone. He and several others were employed in constructing tone flume, at the canal village. The stones were let lown by means of a plank placed slantwise arge stone, which the persons above were attempting o get upon the plank, accidentally slipped from their ands, and fell almost perpendicularly upon Mr. Gay-ord, and crushed him in a shocking manner. He was respectable and useful citizen, and has left a wife, even children, and numerous friends to lament his loss.

The number of deaths in Northampton last year, was

8.—Population, 3278.

Deaths in Hartford, Con., last year 90. In Newburyport, Mr. Williams' Society, 28-Mr. Milton's 19-St. Paul's, 16-Mr. Andrews, 13-Mr.

Dimmicks, 12-Mr. Ford's, 11-Mr. Houghton's, 5-Mr. Withington's, (Newbury,) 19. Deaths in this City the last week. Of Lung Fever, 3—Consumption, 4—Spasms, 1— Feething 1—Stillborn, 1—Internal Cancer, 1—Typhus

Fever, 2—Billious Fever, 1—Fits, 1. Total 15.

Deaths in New-York, last week, 52—consumptio 12; fever 1 .- In Philadelphia, 65-consumption 12,

In France, Robert Charles Dallas, Esq. formerly of the Island of Jamacia, and the .uthor of "The History of the Maroon War," "Perceval," "Aubrey," &c.

In Dublin, Ireland, Rev. R. C. MATURIN, curate of St. Peters, and author of "Bertram," and other ex-treordinary works. His death was occasioned by ta-king laudanum by mistake.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the American Tract Society will be ld in the Vestry of Park Street Church on Tuesday, eld in the Junuary 11th, at half past six o'clock, P. M. to consider the expediency of removing the seat of the Society's operations to the city of New-York, and to attend to any other business which may come before the Society. As the object of the meeting is impor-

tent, a full attendance of the members is requested.

J. EDWARDS. Clerk of Ex. Com AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. An adjourned meeting of the American Education Society will be holden at the Vestry Room of the Old South, Spring Lane, on Wednesday the 12th of Janu-

ry next, at 3 o' clock P. M. A. EATON Clerk.

A quarterly meeting of the Directors will be holds the above mentioned place at 10 o'clock A. M. on

On the day previous the Examining Committee will neet at the same place at 3 o'clock P. M. A. EATON, Clerk. Dec. 28.

CONVERSATIONS ON NATURAL PHI-

LOSOPHY.

LOSOPHY.

THIS day published, and for sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No.59 Washington-Su. (53 Cornhill.)

Conversations on Natural Philosophy, in which the elements of that science are familiarly explained, and adapted to the comprehension of young pupils. Illustrated with Plates. By the author of Conversations on Chemistry. Seventh edition, with numerous improveents, by Rev. J. L. Blake.

Mrs. Bryan, by the publication of this work, has robably done more towards giving youth a taste fo he study of philosophy, than all others who have pub-ished treatises on the subject, having illustrated the cience by familiar comparisons, which pleasingly inerest and forcibly impress the young mind. Fine work extensively introduced into schools, and us use is daily increasing. The great improvements in the present edition much increase its value. Various notes increase its value. Various notes are interspersed, giving additional illustrations; appropriate questions are placed at the bottom of each page, for the examination of scholars; a valuable Dictionary of Philosophical Terms is added; and a beautiful frontispiece is prefixed, representing the Solar System The work is printed on a new type and fine paper, and clicits public patronage.

ZION S HARP,—Just received, a new supply

containing a pleasing variety of Tunes of Particular Metres, adapted to the Hymns sung in Conference Meetings.

THE PRONOUNCING TESTAMENT. THIS day published, by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59, Washington Street,—A new edition of the Pronouncing Testament, beautifully stereotyped, in which the proper names, and many other words, are accented agreeably to Mr. Walker's System of Pro-

The Pronouncing Testament is daily receiving n extended patronage. Numerous instructers and other literary characters have given it unqualified commerlation. A minister in Maine writes the Publishers,
'For many years I have seen nothing of the kind which has pleased me so much as the Pronouncing Testa-ment." The introduction of this work into all our schools will lead the rising generation to a correct and miform pronunciation of the proper names in the Sa.

PRONOUNCING ENGLISH READER-Just published, a new and beautiful edition of the Pronouncing English Reader, printed on a fine paper, and handsomely bound.

This elegant School Book is obtaining a very extensive circulation, and may be recommended with the restest confidence to the instructers of all public and private schools.

Jan. 8. PEW IN PARK-STREET CHURCH.

OR Sale, Pew No. 24, Wall Pew, pleasantly si POR Sale, Pew No. 24, Wall Low, Punted, Inquire of Dea. Bumstead, Cornhill. * Jan. 8. OLD SOUTH.

FOUR or five seats in a well situated Pew in the Old South, to Let, inquire at this office. Jan. 1.

FOUND.

Watch, between Milk Street and the Market, the A watch, between and some by proving property and paying charges. Inquire at this office. * Jan. 3. TEN or TWELVE persons may be Boarded, on reasonable terms, in a good house, and by a reputable family, near the centre of business; where every thing shall be done, which may promote their convenience or comfort.—For particulars apply to office, or to any of the Gentlemen below named. A. P. Cleaveland at No. 10, Merchants Row, Dea. J. Proctor in Dock Square, Mr. J. Hayden, No. 9, Dock Square, or to Mr. C. Cleaveland, Market Street, No. tí Boston, January 8, 1824.

TO LET, Five Rooms in a brick house pleasantly situated in the South part of the city.—Inquire at

POETRY.

HEBREW MELODIES Oh! snatch'd away in beauty's bloom On thee shall press no ponderous tomb; But on thy turf shall roses rear Their leaves, the earliest of the year And the wild cypress wave in tender gloom And oft by you blue gushing stream Shall sorrow lean her drooping head, And feed deep thought with many a dream, And ling'ring pause, and lightly tread; Fond wretch! as if her step disturb'd the dead

Away; we know that tears are vain. Will this unteach us to complain? Or make one mourner weep the less? And thou—who bid'st me to forget, Thy looks are wan, thine eyes are wet

I saw thee weep-the big bright tear Came o'er that eye of blue; And then methought it did appear A violet dropping dew; I saw thee smile—the sapphire's blaze Beside thee ceased to shine; It could not match the living rays, That fill'd that glance of thine.

As clouds from vonder sun receive A deep and mellow dye, Which scarce the shade of coming eve Can banish from the sky, Those smiles unto the moodiest mind Their own pure joy impart; Their sunshine leaves a glow behind That lightens o'er the heart.

THE PROSPECT OF DEATH.

When sailing on this troubled sea Of pain, and tears, and agony, Though wildly roar the waves around With restless and repeated sound, 'Tis sweet to think that on our eyes A lovelier clime shall yet arise:-That we shall wake from sorrow's dream Beside a pure and living stream.

Yet we must suffer, here below, Unnumbered pangs of grief and wo; Nor must the trembling heart repine, But all, unto its God resign; In weakness and in pain made known, His powerful mercy shall be shown, Until the fight of faith is o'er, And earth shall vex the soul no more!

By the Rev. Mr. Eastburn, one of the authors of YAMOYDEN, and first published in the U. S. Lit. Gaz.

MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. LAFAYETTE'S TOUR. [Concluded.]

A state religion is a deformity which I hope never to see in our Republic; -but I can never expect a state without religion to be prosperous, till I shall be satisfied that moral madness is political wisdom. The tendency, then, which has been apparent among us, within the last twenty years, to cast into the back ground the dependence of government on religion, & to exempt political men, as such, from the obligations Christian principles, is the most ominous feature in the aspect of the times. If we shall continue to diverge, a few years more, from the maxims of our Puritan fathers, I fear it will be regarded as an offence against civil rights to say a word in favor of Religion as a qualification in rulers; and that a fastidious party spirit will point the finger of reproach at him, who shall maintain the antiquated doctrine, that the best principle of political integrity is the fear of God.

While the writer of this article has nothing to seek or to dread from the caprice of popular opinion, he hardly dares to hope that his feeble remonstrance will avail any thing against a downward current which already seems to be overwhelming. Ten years ago, the people of this Commonwealth, alarmed at the growing profanation of the Sabbath, were aroused to measures of energy in executing the laws against sacred day; and poured in violators of this petitions to the General Court, that these laws might be made more perfectly to meet the exigences of the case. But our highest judicial tribunal set its foot on these last strugglings of attachment to habits sanctioned by the wisdom of two centuries; and since then, who can tell au instance, in which any Sabbath-breaker has been punished or molested, in Massachusetts? What drover, or waggoner, or traveller of any sort, does not pursue his journey, if he of any sort, does not pursue his journey, if he plain man, who was an informing officer, pleases, on the Sabbath? What inn-keeper came from a cottage, and enquired of the or toll-gatherer, on our great roads, has any respite from his ordinary vocation on this day The ship in full sail keeps on her way for a short distance after her canvass is taken in; but if the propelling power is not renewed, she rages on the Sabbath, which are still coerced by the influence of public habit, and which no man will commit, who wishes for the votes of his fellow citizens, or even their good opinion. But should the future resemble the past in the progress of declension, who can undertake to say, that, within fifty years, the ploughman will not prosecute his labor on the Sabbath, and under the very windows of the sanctuary; and the voice of devotion be stifled by the clamorous revelry of the tavern and the shooting-match?

tions of the Sabbath connected with the tour of General Lafayette, have been thus extended, because every new example of this sort, from men of eminent respectability and influence, gives strength to the current that threatens to sweep away our Christian institutions. It is time for reflecting men, especially for the official guardians of religion, to awake on this subject. It is time that, from our pulpits at least, not an occasional and faint admonition, but a note of remoustrance, loud, united and reiterated, should be heard. If our Bible and our statute-book recognize the Sabbath as a day of sacred rest from common business and recreations, let us decide whether we will regard it as such, or relinquish the name of a Christian people. If we will maintain before the world, that we are the most free and enlightened community on the globe, let us show that we have wisdom enough to understand, and freedom enough to assert, our own interests and rights in the most important of all On this subject, I confess that I have been put to shame by the manly independence with which British Christians rebuke the transgressions of nobility and majesty itself.

These remarks, occasioned by those viola-

When George the IVth was Prince of Wales, the Bishop of London waited on him in per-

son, to expostulate with him on the mischievous influence of his example, in attending a military dinner on the Sabbath. The Prince received the admonition very courteously, and gave orders that the entertainment should be changed to another day. After the Prince came to the throne, he nominated Dr. Pearson to be one of his chaplains, who very promptly declined the honor, saying, "It would require me to violate my conscience, by attending your Majesty's parties of pleasure on the Sabbath." The King honored this Christian magnanimity with new testimonies of his favor.

In a public journal of 1813, I find the same personage thus unceremoniously arraigned:-Last Sunday, while I rested during a journey, at a large country town, the Prince Regent and his suite passed through the town in one direction, and a judge of the circuit in another; both travelling rapidly, and communicating abundant activity to the inns and stable yards where they had occasion to stop. But this was not the only evil. Public curiosity was awake to see the Prince Regent. stead of the crowded church, or the quiet family circle, all was bustle, and confusion, and clamor. The streets through which he had to pass, were filled with spectators; and the grave aspect of the Sabbath, was changed for the levity and frivolity of a fair or a race course.' The writer proceeds with a strain of dignified but severe animadversion on these facts. Now it looks something like a paradox, that the subject of a monarchy should be able to look his king in the face, and tell him his fault; and yet, among us republicans, where the highest officer is subject to law, and dependent on publie opinion for his office, he may, in respect to our most sacred institutions, put at defiance law, and usage, and public opinion, on the presumption that every man in the community will have too much delicacy, and too much respect for a public officer, to speak of his fault, at least to speak of it aloud, and with decided

disapprobation. Before I dismiss this subject, permit me add, that, on the general tendency of remissness in observing the Sabbath, the views now expressed, so far from being original or peculiar, have been, for ages, the views of the wisest statesmen and jurists in christendom.-Judge Blackstone says-" Besides the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting any secular business to be publicly transacted on that day, in a country professing Christianity, and the corruption of morals which usually follows its profunction; the keeping of one day in seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment, as well as for public worship, is of admirable service to a state, considered merely as a civil institution. It humanizes the manners of the lower classes, which would otherwise degenerate into a sordid ferocity and savage selfishness of spirit; it imprints on the minds of the people that sense of their duty to God, so necessary to make them good citizens. but which yet would be worn out and defaced, without stated times of recalling them to the

worship of their Maker." The sentiments of Washington, as contain-

d in his valedictory address, are so familiar, that I quote only a few sentences:- "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indisensible supports. The mere politician, equalwith the pious man, ought to respect and to erish them. And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion;-reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail, in exclusion of religious These remarks do not indeed refer expressly to the Sabbath; but that they are capable of such an application, may be seen from a single fact in the example of the same great and excellent man. The anecdote which was communicated to me, on what I supposed unquestionable authority. the town of A-, in Connecticut, where the roads were extremely rough, Washington was overtaken by night on Saturday, not having been able to reach the village where he designed to rest on the Sabbath. Next morning, about sunrise, his coach was harnessed, and h was proceeding forward to an inn, near the place of worship which he proposed to attend. coachman, whether there was any urgent reason for his travelling on the Lord's day. The General, instead of resenting this as impertineut rudeness, ordered the coachman to stop, with great civility explained the circumstances moves slowly, then stops, and then is drifted to the officer, commended him for his fidelity, backward by the tide. There are certain outand assured him that nothing was farther from his intention, than to treat with disrespect the laws and usages of Connecticut relative to the Sabbath, which met his most cordial approba-How many admirers of Washington tion. might receive instruction and reproof from his NEW-ENGLANDER. example!

REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.

The following description of the impressions of an prejudiced foreigner, on realizing the simplicity of the habits and the frankness of the demeanor of the chief magistrate of our Republic, is taken from a new work recently published in London, entitled, "An excursion through the United States and Canada, durng the years 1822-23, by an English gentleman,

Shortly after my arrival at Washington, as I wa ne day coming with a friend from visiting the public offices, he pointed out to me a well dressed gentle walking by himself. "That," said he, " is the Pres of the United States." When this great personage net us, my friend introduced me to him. my hat as a mark of respect; upon which the President did the same; and shook me by the hand, saying he was glad to see me. I went soon afterwards to spects to him at his house, in company with the sam friends. We were shown into a handsome room, where the President had been writing. When he came , he shook us by the hand, requested us to sit do nd conversed upon a variety of topics. I may here observe that, whenever in America, you are intro to any one, the custom is to shake hands. I like this ustom, as it is much more friendly, and puts you more your ease, than the cold formal bow, with which in England, and indeed the most of Europe, you are greeted at the performance of this ceremony. I was very much sed with the unaffected urbanity and pol he President, so entirely different from what I should have met with on being introduced to a person of any thing like the same importance in Europe. When going to pay my respects to a duke of Tuscany or even to a petty German prince, whose whole territory is not larger than a county in one of the United States, I file of soldiers, and then by half a dozen pages, officers

and chamberlains, with gold keys at their persident of the United States received me in my ordinary moraing dress; and thoughhe is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, has no need of sentinels at his door, being sufficiently projected by the

love of his fellow citizens.
"I can safely say, that the manly simplicity of the President impressed me with much more respect than the absurd mummery of European potentates. Yet, surely, if pride can be tolerated in any man, it must be (like President Monroe) has been placed as the head of the government of his native country, by the unanimous suffrage of eight millions of his fellowcitizens .- How much more has he to be proud of than the petty distinction of birth or fortune; and what an immeasurable distance between him and a German princeling; yet to judge by their manners and bearing, you would fancy the prince was the greatest man on earth, and the president merely a private individual; whereas, the one is a most unimportant personage, except in his own opinion, and the other is really a great

AN AFFECTING NARRATIVE. Two little boys, decently clothed, the eldest appear ng about thirteen, and the youngest eleven, called at Lodging House for Vagrants in Warrington, Eng. for a night's lodging; the keeper of the house, very properly, took them to the Vagrant Office to be examed; and, if proper objects, to be relieved. count they gave of themselves was extremely affecting; and no doubt was entertained of its truth. It appearand no doubt was appertained of its truth. It appeared, that but a few weeks had elapsed since these poo tle wanderers had resided with their parents in Lon-on. The typhus fever, however, in one day, carried off both father and mother, leaving them orphans in a wide world, without a hone, and without friends! Imnediately after the last mournful tribute had been paid o their parent's memory, having an uncle in Liver-cool-poor and destitute as they were, they resolved go and throw themseves upon his protection. Tird therefore, and faint, they arrived in this town on their way. Two bundles contained their little all. ingest boy's was found, neatly covered and carefully preserved, a Bible. ing house, addressing the little boy, said, "You have neither money nor meat, will you sell me this Bible! I will give five shillings for it." "No!" exclaimed tears rolling down his youthful cheek,)" I'll rst." Hethen said, "There are plenty of books to be bought besides this; why do you love the Bible so much?' He replied, "No book has stood my friend so much as my Bible." "Why, what has your Bible one for you?" said he. He answered, "when I was a little boy, about seven years of age, I became a Sunday Scholar is London: through the kind attention of my master, I soon learnt to read my Bible; this Bi-ble, young as I was soon showed me that I was a sinner, and a great one too; it also pointed me to a Sav-iour; and I thank God that I have found mercy at the hand of Christ, and am not a shamed to confess him be-fore the world." To try him still further, six shillings was then offered him for his Bible "No," said he, for it has been my support all the way from London hungry and weary, often have I sat down by the way side to read my Bible, and have found refreshment from it." Thus did he experience the consolations of the Psalmist, when he said, "In the multitude of the corrows that I had in my heart, thy comforts have reyou do, when you get to Liverpool, should your uncle refuse to take you in?" His reply may e blush in many established Christians.—" My His reply may excite a tells me," said he, "When my father and mother then the Lord will take me The man could go no further, tears choaked his utter ockets, tickets, rewards for their good conduct, from he school to which they belonged, and thankfulness & untility were visible in all their deportment. night these two little orphans, bending their knees by their heavenly Father-to Him whose ears are ever pen to the prayers of the poor destitute; and to Him deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me." ext morning these refreshed little wanderers arose ear-

guide them through time, and bless them in et

addressed themselves to their Maker, and set out for

town of Liverpool; and, may He who hears the

avens when they cry, hear and answer their petitions,

A WARNING. circumstance recently occurred with us, says orrespondent of the Sabbath School Visitant, which was calculated to remind us forcibly of our obligations and the duty we owe to those under our care.—One of our scholars, a little boy, about ten years old, had been guilty of a fault. I reproved him, but he heed-ed not my reproof. This was at the morning school. on he ran away from home, and went to I accidentally discovered him, and trought in to the school. Lendeavoured to impress upon his was wicked because God had forbidden i ; and warned him of the consequences of disobedience. He was anmoved. I told him of the end of those children who disobey the commands of God, and disregard the indisobey the commands of God, and diregard the in-structions of their teachers. He still remained unaf-fected. As a mark of my displeasure, I witheid from reward to which he would otherwise have At this he was offended, and said to been entitled. would go and play all day." On Tuesday, there was a cry that a child was drowned. I hastened to the river, and found this same little boy, j ken from the water a lifeless corpse. How did I wish for the tongue of an angel, to impress upon his surviv-ing companions, the feelings which such a circumstance ought to excite. Never before did I feel so ensibly, the necessity of being myself taught, in order to be a teacher; nor my own incompetency to perform

POOR MARY, AN AGED FEMALE, AND

the duties of my station.

THE RICH PROFESSOR. Poor Mary was returning home, the picture of penury and want, thoughtful, yet serene and placed, when the was joined by a professor, who was the subject of some afflictive visitations, and was threatened with more. She immediately began to relate her sorrows and apprehensions to poor Mary, who heard her with much attention, and then with all the tenderness of Christian sympathy besought her to be comforted, reminded her of the goodness and fidelity of that God who had pron ised never to forsake his people, exhorted her to be grateful for the many mercies she now enjoyed, and to confide in the unchanging mercy and love of God for all future ones. By this time they reached the door of her humble dwelling. Mary begged the lady to walk in, and taking her to a closet, said, "Pray, Ma'am, do you see any thing?" The lady replied, "No." She took her to another closet, and repeated the question, Pray, Ma'am do you see any thing?" the reply again ras "No." She took her to a third closet, and once nore repeated the question, " Pray, Ma'am do you se ordering on displeasure, "No." "Then Madam, said poor Mary, "you see all I have in the world. But why should I be unhappy? I have Christ in my heart I have the unfailing word of and heaven in my eye. promise that 'bread shall be given me, and water shall whilst I stay a little longer in this vale of tears; and when I die, a crown of glory awaits me through the Redeemer."

From the Western Carolinian. MATERNAL AFFECTION.

Who that has seen a mother fondly bending over he fant babe, & gazing with the mixed feeling of love and tenderness on the image which it presents to her, can withhold the tribute of respect? To see her in all the enthusiastic feelings of the heart clasp her offspring to her bosom—to view her lulling by the soft melody of her voice, the helpless innocent into balmy sleep, and to survey her as she watches the sleeping moments of her darling shild, while with anxious solicitude she an-

nd chamberlains, with gold keys at their pockets, &c. | ticipates its every want, is a sight at which heroes and statesmen, philosophers and sages, may stand for a mo-ment and gaze with delight. Is there a feeling that actuates the human heart so powerful as that of ma-ternal affection? Who but woman, lovely woman, can feel that tender sensation so strong? The fa-ther, indeed, may press his lovely infant to his manly heart; but does it throb with those feelings which rresistibly overcome the mother? Does his masculine form tremble with the same anxious solicitude for the welfare of his child? No; though ties of blood and nature inseparably connect them in the bonds of affection and love, still his insatiate bosom is incapable of the tender feelings of the mother; while she, alive to all the sensibilities of the soul, in a paroxysm of love and delight, trembles with the feelings of maternal affection What power but the Eternal, can separate the fond mother from the being she has given life to? No pathless desert nor gloomy forest, nor trackless ocean, with all their unnumbered dangers, can deter her intrepid soul from seeking her offspring in the hour of trial

Maternal affection is inherent in the nature of wo nen-it is planted within them-it is as lasting as the existence of human feeling; and while reason holds her seat, the feelings of a mother's heart will recognize through the lapse of time, the child of her bosom.

AN ABSENT SON.

NOW IS THE DAY OF SALVATION. AN EXTRACT.

We must every one of us give an account of himwe must every one of us give an account of nun-self to God; and before we are called upon to do it, surely some inquiry should be made into our state. Ask yourself the following questions; and, as in the presence of God, and as standing before the dread tribunal of heaven, let conscience frame an answer to to be written in the blank spaces.

Will the road in which I am now walking lead o heaven or hell? Will the supposed advantages of sin here, be

equal to the real and eternal loss of heaven hereafter ? 3. Going on as I now do, shall I run no risk of being

4. Have I not neglected many duties, and committed many sins, and hereby provoked God's anger?

5. If God should this moment, or this day, call me o his bar, am I prepared to meet him?

PLAINNESS IN BUILDINGS.

Foreigners who visit the principal towns in New-England, express their astonishment at the extravagance f expense incurred by our citizens in the construction of our houses. Our cities are filled with rich and costly palaces, and their environs are studded with hateaus and pavilions that vie in splendor with Fonthill Abbey. Times are strangely altered since the days of Endicott and Winthrop. The following extract from Winthrop's Journal shews what a watch ful eve the civil authority kept over the plain puritans

The Governor [Winthrop] having freely told him [Dep. Gov. Dudley] that he did not well to bestow so uch cost about wainscotting and adorning his house in the beginning of a plantation, both in regard of the of public charges, and for example-his reply was, that it was for the warmth of his house, and the charge was little, being but clapboards nailed to the walls in the form of wainscott."

The excess of ornament in Dudley's house, for which

was so paternally rebuked by Gov. W., consisted in the house being wainscotted, not with mirrors or resewood, but with clapboards, the spoils of forest trees felled at his door. An apology for this wasteful ex-travagance of Dudley will at this season of the year be nd by every man of feeling at his finger's ends nd some apology may be made for the excellent govrnor, when we observe that the incident happened on

The Death Watch .- Among the popular superstions which the almost general illumination of movern mes has not been able to obliterate, the dread of the leath watch may well be considered as one of the most predominant, and still continues to disturb the habitaions of rural tranquility with groundless fears and absurd apprehensions. It is chiefly in the advanced state of spring that this little animal commences its rounds, which is no other than the call or signal by which the nale and female are led to each other, and which may be considered as analogous to the call of birds; thoug not owing to the voice of the insect, but to its beating on any hard substance with the shield or fore part of its head. The prevailing number of distinct strokes which it beats is from seven to nine or eleven, which very circumstance may still add in some degree to the yous character which it bears among the vulgar. These sounds or beats are given in pretty quick sucression, are repeated at uncertain intervals, and in old ouses, where the insects are numerous, may be heard at almost every hour of the day-especially if the re-embling that of decayed wood, that it may for coa-iderable time clude the search of the inquirer. about a quarter of an inch in length, and is modera ely thick in proportion; and the wing shells are ous irregular variegations er or graver color than the ground color .- [Nat. Jour

SCOTT'S BIBLE-Stereotype Edition.

SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG. ublishing SCOTT'S FAMILY

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1 am acquainted with no Commentary on the sacred Scriptures, which I would more cordially recommend for general use. The plan of the work i JOSHUA BATES. Perhaps in no way, can ministers, instructors of

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No writer seems less disposed to contend for bar-a speculations. None more uniformly or more

werfully inculcates the great essentials of rely The spirit which pervades the work is excellent is the meek, affectionate, bealing, yet faithful we DANIEL DARA

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am glad that you propose to pr excellent Commentary, and should be very were in my power to give a more liberal pat the work, than, as circumstances are, I can however, be able to do something; eight or shall certainly take; and it may double t

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SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.
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